SHARY

Long Eaton
Urban District Council.

# ANNUALREPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

WITH THAT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

For the Year 1946.





# Annual Report

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector
1946

# Long Eaton Urban District Council.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. STAPLES (Chairman)

The Chairman of the Council MR. COUNCILLOR A. E. WIGGINTON

The Vice-Chairman of the Council, MR. COUNCILLOR J. DREW

MR. 0	COUN	. J. C. AUSTIN	MR. C	COUN.	F. H. HARDISTY
,,	, 1	E. W. BANKS	,,	,,	L. PATTISON
,,	1 1	W. E. CRISP	19	,,	G. E. STEVENSON
21	,,	B. H. CUNNIFFE	11	> 1	R. STILLEY
,,	,,	L. T. DAVYS	1)	,,	F. TEBBUTT

Representatives on the Shardlow Joint Hospital Board:

MR.	COUN. W. E. CRISP	MR. COUN. J. DREW
11	" J. R. DAVIS	" " E. W. ROPER

#### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

a b JOHN MOIR, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Mem. Royal San. Inst. Fellow Royal Inst. Public Health

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent: b THOMAS WM. WALTON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. Certif. Insp. of Meat and Foods

#### Clerks:

G. A. SMITH (Seconded to Ministry of Food)
C. WHITE (With H.M. Forces)
Cert. S.I.B.
(Returned May, 1946)

Temporary Clerks:

MRS. M. A. ENGLAND (Left June, 1946) MISS M. Y. POPPITT

Meadow Lane Smallpox Hospital: Matron: MRS. E. E. JENNINGS

a Part-time Appointment. b Salaries contributed to under Public Health Act

# LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to present for the year 1946 my twenty-fifth Annual Report.

In my last report I mentioned that it behoved us all to face the future with eourage and faith, and, it becomes more impressed upon me as the months roll by that these are the two qualities that are most needed for our world wide problems of want and confusion. So too the future demands the exercise of that most valuable of virtues—patience. With these attributes, the inhabitants of this country will win through and set an example of moderation and policy which shall be an example to a world sorely perplexed through lending a too ready ear to extreme opinions based upon half-baked theory.

Returning to our own circumscribed locality, there is nothing of outstanding notability except that it is gratifying to find an increase in the birth rate and a decrease in the infant mortality. It is to be hoped that these young people, for whom we hold a tremendous responsibility, will find life still holding some adventure with free expression of opinion so that the spirit of man can expand and find satisfaction in the great truths.

I would stress the importance of Diphtheria Immunisation. The effectiveness of these preventive measures is evident throughout the whole country.

Unfortunately there is an increase in the number of Tuberculosis cases. It is quite likely that these are part and parcel of the aftermath of war and the present difficult times especially with regard to feeding, viz.: the shortage of fats, aggravated by the modern tendency of keeping late hours in vitiated atmospheres.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MOIR,

Medical Officer of Health

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR 1946.

Area—Land 3,425.955 acres Water 131.045 acres					3557 acres
Elevation of District	• •			89-	—147 O.D.
Population (Census, 1931)			• •		22,340
Population, 1946 (Registrar Go	eneral)				27,190
Density of Population per acre					7:64
Number of Inhabited Houses,	1946				8,083
Rateable Value, Year ended 31	st March	, 1947			£169,937
Approx. sum represented by a	Penny R	late		· · £	G673 15 10
Rates levied—General				14	6 in the £

# SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Births	Legitii Illegiti	mate imate	2	253 M., 24 M.,	239 13	F. = 4 F. =	92 ) 37 )		<b>5</b> 29
Birth Ra	ate								19:45
Still Bir	ths (Le	gitimat egitima	e te	4 M., 1 M.,	3 F. 0 F.	= 7 = 1			8
Deaths (	(148 M.,	149 F.	.)						297
Death R	late								10.92
Number consec	of wom	en dyir f, child	ng in, o birth	rin ) F	rom S	Sepsis other ca	 uses		Nil 1
Deaths	of Infant	s unde	r 1 year	of age,	per 10	000 Liv	e birt	hs:	
Leg Ille	gitimate gitimate		12 M.,	10 F.	*]	Total 2	4	Rate	46.06

TABLE I.

Infantive Mortality during the Year, 1946.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	10		1		11	_	_	_	_	11
Pulm. Atelectasis	2		_		2	_				2
Spina Bifida		1			1	_				1
Cervical Meningocele	1				1				_	1
Vomiting		1			1	_		-	_	1
Haemophylia	<u> </u>	_	1		1				_	1
Miliary Tuberculosis	_				l — i	_		1		1
Pertussis		_	-		-	_	1	_	_	1
Bronchial Pncumonia	1	_	_	_	-		1	_		1
Infantile Convulsions	1	_	-	_	1		-	_	_	1
Acute Bronchitis	_		-				1	_	—	1
Congenital Heart										
Disease	1			-	1	_			-	1
Respiratory Failure	1 —	_	. —	-	_	1		_		1
Totals	15	2	2	_	19	1	3	1		24

# TRANSFERABLE DEATHS, 1946

		м.	F.	TOTAL
Shardlow Public Assistance Hospital	 	17	12	29
Nottingham General Hospital	 	17	13	30
Nottingham Children's Hospital	 	2	1	3
Nottingham Women's Hospital	 	2	2	4
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	 	5	3	8
Derby Women's Hospital	 	4	6	10
Derby County Mental Hospital	 	4	1	5
Nightingale Maternity Home, Derby	 	1	2	3
Hospital for Sick Children, Dcrby	 		2	2
Various Towns	 	5	7	12
		57	49	106

TABLE II.

<	Cases admitted	Hospital	25	ş-med	1 01		-	40	
	Age	-		grown grown		1	<b>—</b>	+	
		65 up'd		2 -				3	
		5-65		9				1	
		4-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-35 35-45 45-65 up'd	-	w w	-			$\infty$	
		20-35	8	5		— —	īV	18	Cough
tified.	ears.	15-20	4.0	-	<b>—</b>		4	12	Whooping Cough—
ses No	ses—Y	10-15	w 0	w		1 2	12	27	Who
Number of Cases Notified.	At all Ages—Years.	5-10	11 5	2	_	17	91	135	
ımber	At	4-5		—		11 4	$\infty$	25	Pneumonia—8
Ź		3-4		—		10	12	44 32	umor
		2-3	2			9	16	44	Pne
		1-2		2		<del>1</del> π	16	35	
		Udr 1		2		rv 4	4	15	)eaths
	At all	ages.	Nil 26 12	N 32 N	ZZ-0	S 84 8 84	169	365	De
	Notifiable Disease.		ver	Pyrexia	Encephalitis Lethargica Ophthalmia Neonatorum Anterior Poliomyelitis Cerebro Spinal Fever	Whooping Cough Wheasles Other Diseases notifiable		als	
**************************************	Notifial		Small-pox Scarlet Fever Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia Puermonia Erysipelas Dysentery	Encephali Ophthalm Anterior I Cerebro S	Malaria Whooping Cough Measles Other Diseases not	locally:— Chicken-pox	Totals	

3.—Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1946.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Number	of Cases	on Register, January, 1946	261
"	,,	notified during 1946	28
,,	,,	removed from Register Recover Deaths Left D	12 25
,,	17	on Register, December 31st, 1940	6 264

		New	Cases.		Deaths.			
Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
Under 1 year 1 and under 5 5 ,, 10 10 ,, 15 15 ,, 20 20 ,, 25 25 ,, 35 35 ,, 45 45 ,, 55 55 ,, 65 65 and upward	1 1 5 2 3 1 1	2 2 2 1 1	3	1	1 1 3	1 1 1 1	1	
Totals	14	8	4	2	6	4	2	

Seven Pulmonary cases received Sanatorium treatment in the Derbyshire Sanatorium.

One non-Pulmonary case also received treatment at the Bretby Orthopaedic Hospital.

Thirty-two specimens of Sputum were submitted to the County Laboratory for Bacteriological examination. Three results proved positive and twenty-nine negative.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following figures are based on an amended child population figure at mid-1946.

 $41.67^{\circ}_{\circ}$  of the children under five years of age and  $60.10^{\circ}_{\circ}$  of those between five and fifteen had received a complete course of Immunisation at 31st December, 1946. This gives a percentage of 56.96 of the total child population.

#### **SCABIES**

During the year 59 adults and 42 children received treatment at the Slipper Baths, Station Road. Personal clothing was disinfected in each case and where necessary bedding and rooms were also disinfected.

#### LABORATORY

The total number of specimens from Long Eaton examined at the County Laboratory is given below:—

Enterica :—					Positive	Negative	Total
Typhoid, Para-typho	oid A &	Sc B				2	2
Gaertner, Dysentery	, etc.					1	1
Diphtheria					14	96	110
Vincent's Angina .					8	52	60
Phthisis					3	29	32
Milks:—							
T.B. Inoculations, R	loutine	Samp	les		2	41	43
T.B. Inoculations,	sent 1	by Mi	nistry	of			
Agriculture .							_
* Methylene Blue T	est, R	outine	Sample	38	21	38	59
* Bacterial Count, d	0,	4 .				1	1
* Bacillus Coli, do.					23	32	55
* Waters					4	24	28
Miscellaneous		• •	• •			16	16
		Тота	LS		75	332	407

<sup>\*</sup> Positive—Unsatisfactory

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Your Surveyor and Engineer has kindly supplied the following information relating to Water Supply and Rain Fall:

Gallons pumped at Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping	
Station, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1946	106,287,500
Gallons obtained from Nottingham Corporation	
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1946	376,000
Supplied from the Derwent Valley Water Board,	
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1946	188,572,900
Total for the District	295,236,400

The mains throughout the town have been extended where building operations have taken place.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Approximately all the population of the town was supplied from public water mains and almost all the dwelling-houses received a direct supply.

Twelve samples of water were taken during the year at source and submitted to the Derbyshire County Council for Chemical and Bacteriological examination.

The results of all the samples submitted for examination were satisfactory.

#### RAIN FALL.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
The Rain Fall (Stanton-by Bridge Pumping Station)	23.43	21.56	25.38	22.93	29:65
The Rain Fall (Town Hall, Long Eaton)	21.71	20.05	26.28	23.08	27:48

# HOUSING.

No.	of No	w Houses erected during the year.
		By the Local Authority
1.	Inspec	tion of Dwelling-houses during the Year.
	(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 364
		(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 792
	(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932
		(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 13
	(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
	(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 194
2.		dy of Defects during the Year without Service f Formal Notices.
	que	cr of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consence of informal action by the Local Authority or r officers
3.	Action	under Statutory Powers during the Year.
	. ,	rocecdings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
		(a) By Owners	2
		(b) By Local Authorities in default of Owners	0
(B)	Proc	ceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By Owners	8
		(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3
(c)		ceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing, 1936:—	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
	(3)	Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936	0
(D)		ceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 6:—	
	(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
	(2)		0
	(3)	Number of houses closed in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Acts	0

#### REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1946

To The Chairman and Members of The Long Eaton Urban District Council.

#### GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present my third annual report as Sanitary Inspector.

## Housing

In order to assist the Housing Committee to formulate its building programme a postal survey was carried out with a view to ascertaining the number of houses required and it was found that 1,000 houses were needed to enable each family to have a house, which should be the standard attained.

#### **Floods**

The most disastrous flooding occurred in the early part of 1946, nearly 2,000 houses were flooded, in some cases to a height above the mantelpiece.

After the water subsided there was an immediate demand for disinfectant, soap and coal. Disinfectant was distributed to every house in the flood area and 2lbs. of soap to each house where water had been above the floor level. 30cwts. 42lbs. being distributed in all.

Bedding and furniture was dried on request and the Fuel Overseer arranged for the extra ration of 5cwts, of coal to be made available to persons requiring it.

During the flood, assistance was given in the distribution of food, the running of a ferry service and in taking people to the British Restaurant for a hot meal.

A copy of the Surveyor's Report on the flood is to be found on page 30 of this report.

The manner in which tradesmen, the members of the forces and the general public readily endeavoured to render all possible assistance and the fortitude of the victims, many of whom at a late stage in life, suffered grievous financial loss, could not fail to arouse admiration.

Unless a person has had actual experience in a flood it is impossible for them to visualise the heartbreaking scenes which occur.

Unfortunately this disastrous flood was followed by a more severe one at the beginning of 1947.

#### Administration

From an administrative point of view the high cost of housing repairs together with the difficulties in obtaining materials and labour have all tended to slow down progress. Even where owners are quite prepared to carry out repairs the work is held up owing to these shortages and much time is spent contacting builders with a view to expediting the completion of essential work.

# Conversion of Trough Closets

The progress, as will be seen from the table in the report, has been steady in spite of building difficulties.

# Staff Changes

Mrs. England, the Acting Senior Clerk, decided to devote the whole of her time to domestic duties on the return of Mr. White, the Junior Clerk, from the Forces. Mr. White took over the duties of Senior Clerk.

#### Salvage

It is pleasing to note that the salvage figures have increased, but it has been an effort to achieve this.

A bonus system was introduced for the tip men to encourage them to salvage as much as possible as it was realised that people were putting salvage into the dust bins. The target is based on the war-time recoveries from the tip and the men are paid a bonus on all bottles, jars, paper and textiles, recovered in excess of the target.

The result has been that the value of salvage recovered from the tip, has, in addition to paying the two men a bonus of ove" £1 per

week each, paid their wages and left approximately £11 income per month.

The normal collection of salvage in the trailers has not, of course, been included in this amount; it is only the contents of the dust bins.

## Long Eaton Act

During the year the Long Eaton Act was promoted and became law. This Act contains many useful sections which in normal times will be of great assistance to us in dealing with matters which, it is felt, are not adequately covered by general legislation.

I have to record again my appreciation of the work of the staff, especially the Acting Junior Clerk, upon whom much more responsibility was placed when the Acting Senior Clerk left. The Council recognised her efforts in unhesitatingly promoting her to the post of Acting Senior Clerk when Mr. White was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector in 1947.

I am indebted to the Members of the Council and the other Officials for their ready assistance at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. WALTON,

SEPTEMBER, 1947.

Sanitary Inspector.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION. Number of visits to premises re eases of infectious disease and disinfection . . . . 142 Number of School Notices to Day Schools 32 County M.O.H. 32 Notices to Libraries 26 Number of rooms disinfeeted after infectious disease 86 ,, for scabies premises,, ,, for vermin 16 ,, articles of bedding and other articles disinfected by ,, steam .. .. 344 instances in which bedding, etc., has been destroyed upon request after disease, etc. 22 Library Books disinfected after infectious disease 60 Disinfectant supplied to Education Authorities 19 galls. MEADOW LANE ISOLATION HOSPITAL (SMALLPOX). No cases were admitted during the year. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 The administration of the above Act is carried out by the Derbyshire County Couneil. Mr. W. R. Sutton, F.I.C., County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following information: 82 samples were taken under the above Act during the year. Of these, 19 were milk samples and the remaining 63, other foods and drugs. Of the milk samples one contained a small amount of added water. The vendor was cautioned. The remaining samples were all satisfactory. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 The following annual Licences were granted under the above Order. Description of Licenees:-Dealer's Licence to sell milk as "Tuberculin Tested" 3 2 (a) Pasteurising Establishments ...... (b) \* Shops and Dealers ..... 1 (\* For 10 shops belonging to one dealer) Supplementary Licence to sell milk as "Accredited" ... 1

#### THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

One hundred and three samples of milk were submitted to the Derbyshire County Council's Laboratory for examination during the year.

These included 48 samples of milk which were pasteurised within the area.

The results of the examination of all the samples are shown in the table below:—

MILK PRODUCED IN LONG EATON.

	Метну	METHYLENE BLUE BACILLUS COLL TUBERCLE BACILLI						
No. of Samples	Satis.			Unsatis.	Positive	Negative		
22	15	7	12	10	1	17		
Accredited 2	1	1	1	1	_	1		

MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE URBAN DISTRICT

17	9	8	9	8	1	11
Accredited 2 Tuberculin	2	_	2	_	-	2
Tested 3	3	W sandy	3 .			3

Milk Pasteurised in Long Eaton

No. of	Метнег	YNE BLUE	Phosphatase Test		
Samples	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
48	44		42	6	

The Methylene Blue Test could not be carried out in four instances owing to the shade temperature exceeding 65°F.

HEAT TREATED MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE URBAN DISTRICT

No. of	Метиуг	ene Blue	Pноsрна	TASE TEST	Tubercle	BACILLI
* 4.54 -54	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Positive	Negative
9	5	1	9	_		3

The County Medical Officer was notified with regard to the tuberculous samples and as a result four cows were found to be affected with tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

In eight instances the Guinea Pig died too soon for definite results to be obtained.

# COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Cowkeepers registered	 		 12
Cowsheds	 		 29
Inspections	 		 210
Informal Notices	 	• •	 34
Limewashing and cleansing	 		 30
Cowsheds re-conditioned			 

At 31st December, 1946, there were eight producers of Accredited Milk in the Urban District.

# FOOD STORES AND MARKETS

The following unsound food was surrendered from these premises:—

Canned	Meat			 95	tins
,,	Fish			 254	,,
,,	Milk			 471	,,
,,	Veg., Fruit	and Ja	am	 432	,,
,,	Soup			 18	"
11	Soya Crear	n		 5	,,
Kippers				 57	pairs
Mackere	1			 294	lbs.
Smoked	Fillet			 245	,,
Milts				 36	,,
Cat Fille	et			 56	,,
Sausage				 84	,,
Meat Pi	es			 100	
Ham				 16	lbs.
Bread				 1176	,,
Cake an	d Pudding	Mixtur	e.	 52	, 1
Apples				 1075	,,
Prunes				 117	,,
Tomato	es			 702	* *
Bovril				 1	jar
Beetroot				 5	,,
Onions				 1	,,
Piekles				 5	,,
Chocola	te			 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

## BAKEHOUSES

Number on Register		 13
Number of Inspections	 	 33
Informal Notices served	 	 -8
Nuisances abated	 	 8

## WATERCOURSES

Watercourses in the town received attention only when urgent defects arose, owing to lack of labour.

# INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats inspected during 1946		 4
" ,, conforming to the Acts and Regul	ations	 ()
" infringing the Acts and Regulation	ns	 4
Details of Infringements :—		
Certificates not produced (used as Day Boats or	ıly)	 2
Defective cabin roofs and water cans		 2
Total number for which the cabins were registered		 9
,, ,, occupying the cabins		 3
Details of occupants:—		
Male adults		 1
Female adults		 1
Children of school age		 1
Children under school age		 0

#### PETROLEUM ACTS.

Number of Premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum and inflammable mixtures:

			January	, 1946	 	31
			Decemb	er, 1946	 	34
,,	11	,,	Carbide of	Calcium	 	2
Total storage	capacity	for Petrol	is		 23,525	galls.
,,	11	Carbide			 30cwts	281bs

The total amount received from Petroleum and Carbide Licenses during the year was £20 5s. 0d.

# RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION), ACT, 1919.

Number of Inspe	ections	• •	• •		180
The following is a sumi	nary of	the pr	emises	:	
Dwelling-houses					71
Allotments					5
Bakehouses					2
Factories			• •		2
Farm					1
Piggeries					1
Refuse Tip					1
Sewage Disposal	Works				1
Shops					3
Slaughterhouses					1
Stables					1

#### Treatment of Sewers

The systematic treatment of sewers was continued.

The sewers were pre-baited for two days and poison bait laid on the third day, sausage rusk and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  o zinc phosphide being used.

According to the Ministry of Food's figures, the treatment produced a kill of 225 rats.

The treatment was carried out by Mr. Jennings and one man.

# COMPLAINTS.

Number of Complain	its icc	erved			• •	• •	,
Summary of Complain	its.						
Housing defects							
Defective and chok	ed dr	ainage					
Prevalence of Rats	and I	Mice					
Defective W.C.'s							
Dust-bins							
Burst water pipes							
Yard paving							
Miscellaneous							
SANITARY II	NEDE	CTION	I OF	THE	ADEA		
SANITARY	NSPE	CHO	1 OF	IHE.	AKEA.		
Particulars of Visits a	and In	spectio	ns are	as follo	ws :		
Bakehouses							
Canal Boats							
Caravans							
Cowsheds							
Dairies and Milkshops							
Defective and choked dra	inage						
Factories and Workshops							
Food Stores and Shops							
Fried Fish Shops							
Housing Act							
Housing Applications							
Ice Cream Premises							
Infectious Disease							
Market Stalls							
Overcrowding							
Petroleum Stores			٠.				
Provision of new sanitary							
Rats and Mice (Destructi	on) A	ct			٠.		
Refuse Collection							
Refuse Disposal							
Restaurants	, ,		, ,	. ,			

Slaughterho	uses								2
Smoke Obse	ervatic	ns							30
Stables and									15
Verminous		32							
Watercourse									12
Water Supp	ly								3
Miscellaneo	us								627
]	LETT	ERS .	AND I	NOTIO	CES IS	SUED	, ETC		
Number of	Letter	s and	Inform	al Not	ices				862
,,			otices s						25
Interior of			RY W	ORK	CARR	ED O	UT.		
Dirty h	ouses	impro	ved and	d clean	sed by	tenants			8
Floors					-				33
Walls a				~					31
Windov			-						47
Fire-rai									40
Dampn									20
Copper									16
Burst w	-								14
									16
Verminous houses dealt with									12 39
Yards and Yards a	nd pas	ssages	re-pave						10 17
Outbuil Yards c									. 2
i ards c	reamse	a and	onensi	ve acct	mulati	ons Ith	ioveu		4

#### Drainage. 73 Drains cleansed from obstruction 16 Sinkwaste pipes provided or repaired ... 10 Inspection chambers repaired or provided with new air-() . . Glazed sinks provided 3 Water Closets. Additional W.C's provided ... 3 Trough closets converted to W.C.'s.. 22 Dirty W.C.'s cleansed .. .. 7 . . 31 Water Closets cleansed or repaired . . . . provided with new basins and traps 19 Defective water supply to W.C.'s remedied . . . 25 Dust Bins. Houses provided with new sanitary dust bins ...... 296 Various. Nuisances from burning of refuse .. ... Nuisances from improper keeping of animals 5 Accumulations of manure and refuse removed Samples of water submitted to the County Analyst for Chemical examination ... 2 . . Cases of overcrowding dealt with ... 2 Smoke nuisances dealt with from factory chimneys 8 Miseellaneous nuisances dealt with . . 59

#### CONVERSION OF TROUGH CLOSETS

A table is submitted showing progress made with the conversion of trough closets. It is to be regretted that labour and material difficulties are holding up the necessary work, as all owners, up to date, appear to favour the changes. In spite of these difficulties steady progress was made.

Factory	No. of Trough Closets 1945	No. abolished and W.C.'s substituted	d N rema Remarks April,	
A	7	7		
В	3	3		
C	12	12		
D	31	10	Ten converted to W.C.'s as a	
Е	16		trial to see if used properly.  Owners agree in principle and will reconsider matter in 12 months.	21
			Owners again approached.	16
F	23	9		14
G	22		Scheme in progress.	22
Н	8		Order placed with Builder.	8
I	4		Alterations pending — other W.C.'s available.	4
J	9	9		
K	9		Extensive alterations in view.	9
L	3		Firm has converted troughs at one factory and have asked Builder to prepare scheme.	3
M	4		Owner to reconsider scheme in 12 months.	4
N	3	3	-	
O	3		Order placed.	3
School	16		Owners pressed to carry out conversions—handing school over to Education Authority.	16

## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

During the year ending 31st March, 1947, the sale of Soil realised £4 6s. 0d; the charges for tipping, £26 15s. 6d.; the removal of trade refuse, £112 13s. 9d., and the value of materials salvaged (as shown in table below) was £2,566 4s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Cleansing Department also disposes of refuse free of cost from the Markets, Cemetery and other Departments of the Council, No less than 728 loads from these sources were dealt with. Temporary accommodation was provided for the debris from air raid shelters and whilst this has had a detrimental effect on the appearance of the tip, preventing the proper completion and has undoubtedly been an eyesore, it has enabled the Surveyor to utilise and sell hundreds of loads of the material.

The number of premises from which regular collection of refuse was made was 8,580.

During the year great difficulty was experienced in obtaining dust bins. This is unfortunate as dilapidated bins cause spillage in the yards and on footpaths, necessitating extra work in clearing up the mess. 146 sanitary dust bins were supplied to replace bins which became unfit for use. £127 9s. 0d. was received from the sale of the bins.

By arrangement with the Beeston and Stapleford U.D.C., your Council collects and disposes of refuse from 15 houses in that district at an annual charge of £9 7s. 6d.

The Shardlow R.D.C. collect nightsoil and house refuse from two cottages and a house near Sandiacre Lock and a Bungalow, Longmoor Road, at a cost of £1 per house, per annum.

The following table shows the quantity of salvage collected and is in accordance with the monthly returns made to the Ministry of Supply:—

Suppry .—					
MATERIALS	WEIGHT			AMOUNT	
		Tons	cwts.	lbs.	£, s. d.
Waste Paper (all kinds)		195	10	51	1309 12 11
Non-ferrous metals			18	56	16 3 9
Textiles		21	10	4	198 13 5
Bones		1	13	0	9 4 2
Bottles and Jars		37	9	0	461 3 7
Miscellaneous					16 17 8
Kitchen Waste	٠.	243	16	56	366 9 9
		500	17	55	£2378 4 5½
Bonus earned for :—					
Waste Paper					66 2 0
Kitchen Waste					121 18 3
Totals		500	17	55	£2566 + 8½
				=	

## Concentrated Kitchen Waste.

Amount sold April, 1946—March, 1947, 120 tons 5 cwts.

This was purchased from Nottingham Corporation at a cost of £460 16s. 1d., and the amount received from the sale was £536 18s. 3d.

THE TOTAL COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE (including Cesspools) for the Year ending 31st March, 1947.

	House and Trade Refuse	rade Refuse		No dest	Nightson	Total
	Collection	Disposal	Salvage	Waste	Cesspools	Lotal
	s s	s	s	s	so.	o's
sages	-		ľ		$\equiv$	-
Holiday and Sick Pay	19	00	16	12	13	=
Superannuation	96 3 0	21 13 3	30 16 2	9 12 + 13	1 8 11	159 13 84
Taxes and Insurances	13	×	61	cc	16	-
Motor Transport	S	$\infty$	_	6	13	=
New Tipping Lorry	17	16	+		<u></u>	7
Materials and Repairs	+	16	Ξ	-1		16
War Service Allowances	+	19			İ	+
Con. Kitchen Waste, etc	1			480 7 10	7	( ~
Dustbins	100 19 7					16
Use of Bulldozer on tip		150 15 0				17,
Gross Expenditure	-	17	15	10,	9	
Income	314 5 3	10 10 10	2088 9 9	1025 1 8	2 3 +	3440 10 10
Total Net Cost	4287 16 3	1154 6 5		1	64 3 2	1700 15
Surplus	1	[	613 14 9	92 16 0	İ	·,

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

TABLE SHOWING COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1947.

	I. Collection	II. Disposal.	III. Tota
item. Farticulars 1	8	7	10
REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A Gross Expenditure B Gross Income	+602 1 9 314 5 3	1164 17 3	5766 19 0
C Net Cost	4287 16 6	1154 6 5	5442 2 11
UNIT COSTS.  D Gross Expenditure per ton E Gross Income per ton	13 2 <sup>3</sup> 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	+ <sup></sup> %	0 16 6.
F Net cost per ton	12 +	(C)	15 7
G Net cost per 1000 population H. Net cost per head	157 13 113	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200 3 0
is collected	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{134\ 10\ 8\frac{3}{4}}{2\ 8\frac{1}{4}}$	634 5 8 12 8.
<b>RATE POUNDAGE.</b> K Net cost, equivalent rate in the $\xi$ L Percentage of K to total rates in the $\xi$	6.364d. 3.66%	1.713d.	8.077d

Note.—Expenditure and income re Salvage and Kitchen Waste not included in above.

The total quantity of refuse collected for the year ending March 31st, 1947, was 6,953 tons.

Per	1000 population per annum (365 days)	 257 tons
7.7	1000 ,, ,, day	 14.08 cwts.
,,	head per annum (365 days)	 5.14 cwts.
11	house per annum (including business premises)	 16.2 cwts.

Estimated Population 27,190.

Area of District, 3,557 acres.

No. of houses and premises, 8,580.

Average No. of houses scavenged per ton, 70.

Method of Disposal: Controlled tipping 100%

Average haul to point of disposal, 21 miles.

Number of Employees, including Foreman, 20.

## LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Town Hall,
Long Eaton.
12th February, 1946.

To The Chairman and Members of The Long Eaton Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

# Flooding-8th to 12th February, 1946

You will appreciate that the flooding was eaused not so much by the rainfall in Long Eaton (only 2.41 inches in the previous nine days) as the abnormal rainfall in the higher reaches, where over nine inches was recorded.

The flooding commenced on the evening of Friday the 8th instant, gradually getting worse until the peak was reached at about 9 p.m. on Saturday the 9th instant, gradually receding on Sunday, and by Monday had dropped about fifteen inches. This was eontinued until Tuesday when Tamworth Road was elear with the exception of No. 9 Bridge and a small amount in some side streets.

The area north of Nottingham Road, Station Road, West Gate, the Market Area and Derby Road, was entirely clear of any flooding.

This, to my mind, clearly proves the efficiency of the work earried out by the River Trent Catchment Board in the Toton siding area.

The River Erewash rose about three feet in this position and was confined to its natural eourse, not overflowing on to the wash lands as in previous floods.

Tamworth Road was flooded from half way between Beaconsfield Street and Salisbury Street right through to Old Sawley with few exceptions, and all side roads branching therefrom. In Wilsthorpe Road it reached opposite to No. 26.

The water eame over Tamworth Road near Lock Lane at about 11 p.m. on the 8th instant. It was quite clear under No. 9 Bridge at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Old Sawley was flooded from the Trent Bridge, round Wilne Road, Plant Lane to the Island in Draycott Road; opposite Plant Close five inches deep.

New Tythe Street was flooded from Frederick Street down Meadow Lane to within six yards of the second Crossing beyond Barton Road, and then again past the Crossing down Meadow Lane to the Trent and side streets.

From Clayes' Crossing near the Main Line, along Oakley's Road and up Main Street to the Co-operative Society's Central Grocery Store (2 ins. on floor) and side streets.

The Erewash Canal overflowed on to the Towpath and over the fields west of Tamworth Road, and the flood wall prevented a very much heavier flood in the Tamworth Road area.

Boards were placed at the Coal Wharf before the Canal overflowed. The Canal banks are in a very bad condition in places, and the Company should be requested to repair.

Very few houses in the flooded area escaped, the water entering the ground floors in some cases to a depth of 4 feet 3 inches.

The cause of the flooding was the overflowing of the River Trent and the remedy would appear to be the construction of a Flood Bank along the north side of the river through Long Eaton and Beeston.

The River Trent Catchment Board are alive to the trouble and will no doubt propound a scheme when they are able. Their Chief Engineer met me in Old Sawley on Sunday and his Department was in touch with me during the week-end.

The Farm ditches should receive further attention from the Agricultural Board and the Council will continue their practice of eleaning the main watercourses as soon as labour or machinery are again available.

Careful data has been completed showing the peak heights of the flood in various areas, and when compared with the 1932 flood these appear to be higher by several inches.

Photographs have been taken for record purposes which show the position at a glance.

Yours faithfully,

H. RAVEN,

Engineer and Surveyor,

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